

ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION  
FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT 1969



January 29, 1970

Mr. John M. Kemper  
Clerk of the Board of Trustees  
Phillips Academy  
Andover, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Kemper:

This was the second year in which there was a change in the directorship of the Foundation. As of September 1, 1969, Frederick Johnson retired and Richard S. MacNeish was appointed director of the Foundation. The policies, however, for the whole year represented a cooperative effort of both Johnson and MacNeish. Many of these policies were radical changes from those of the previous years and will continue to be implemented for a number of years in the future.

The first important new endeavor of the Foundation was the Peruvian Archaeological Project funded by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 2446. The expedition and researches began in March and continued to October 1st of 1969. MacNeish who was in charge of these researches was present at the end of March and early April at the beginning of the Project and then was there during the latter part of the Project from about June 10th until about September 10th. Working for the expedition were approximately twenty scientists and students from all over the world as well as about fifteen local workmen. The





results of this set of researches are reported in the First Annual Report of the Ayacucho Archaeological-Botanical Project published by the Robert S. Peabody Foundation in 1969. On a more general level, the expedition found the earliest remains of man in South America, from 14,000 to 15,000 years old, as well as the first complete sequence of the development of civilization in Highland Peru, from roughly 10,000 years ago to the time of the Inca and European conquest of Peru. These finds have bearing on how and why civilization arose as well as how and why Peru became one of the major centers of plant domestication in the New World. The Project will be continuing for two more seasons, in 1970 and 1971, and funded by the National Science Foundation. About thirty more scientists from all over the world will join the expedition and eventually the results of the complete story of the rise of one of the two most important ancient civilizations of the New World will be written for the series of publications of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation to match that being published about Mesoamerica, the other ancient New World civilization.

Plans for a second set of research also commenced in 1969. This research will be a cooperative effort with Dr. Robert Hunt of the Department of Anthropology of Brandeis University and Dr. Eva Hunt of Boston University and the Robert S. Peabody Foundation. This project will be interested in the social organization and the economic changes of the town of Coxcatlan in the Tehuacan Valley for the last 1500 years. The findings about the



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evolution of the political system of this town, or city-state, when the Spanish first arrived will be sought in colonial Spanish documents, in the local Indian documents, and finally by the archaeological interpretation of the social organization in the Post-classic Period from A.D. 700 to 1500. These will be related to modern social anthropological studies thereby combining the ethnohistorical data with archaeological findings.

Also, during the fall of 1969, Douglas S. Byers, former director and research associate of the Foundation, returned to the premises to write up some of his archaeological researches on early man in Massachusetts. Plans are underfoot to publish the results of his studies.

It might be mentioned that during this year the Foundation hopes to acquire another archaeologist to assist with Dr. MacNeish's program and to take charge of the archaeological programs that will continue in Mexico on the problem of the origin of civilization. As of now, six candidates have been considered but no decision as to who will be selected has been undertaken.

While on the subject of research, one must mention the 1969 publications of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation. After all, field research is only a very small part of archaeological investigations and the publication of the field and laboratory researches is fundamentally the most important part of the research program. As yet, the publication record of the Foundation is far below the standards that the new director considers adequate; however, it has improved somewhat this year and in the following





list may be seen the publications by our staff members.

Published Reports:

1. Richard Stockton MacNeish: First Annual Report of the Ayacucho Archaeological-Botanical Project, Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, 1969.
2. Richard S. MacNeish: "Social Implications of Changes in Settlements of 12,000 years of Prehistory in the Tehuacan Valley in Mexico", in the Proceedings of the Fourth International Economic History Conference, University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg, 1969.
3. Richard S. MacNeish: "Comments on Early Man in America and late Pleistocene Chronology of Western Canada and Alaska", in Current Anthropology, Vol. 2, Chicago, 1969.

Articles in Press:

1. F. Johnson and E. Willis: "Reconciliation of Radiocarbon and Sidereal Years in Mesoamerican Chronology."
2. MacNeish, Flannery and Peterson: "Ceramics", in the Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley, Vol. 3, University of Texas Press, (publishing date, 1969).
3. Richard S. MacNeish: "Comments on the Archaeology of the Hochelaga Site", part 6 in Cartier's Hochelaga and the Dawson Site, edited by J. Pendergast, National Museum of Canada publications, no date.
4. R. S. MacNeish: "The Scheduling Factor in the Development of Effective Food Production in the Tehuacan Valley



in Memorial Volume for John MacGregor, edited by D. Lathrop, University of Illinois Press, no date.

5. R. S. MacNeish and R. Berger: "Megafauna and Man from Ayacucho Highland Peru", submitted to SCIENCE.
6. R.S. MacNeish: Book review of article by Jeremiah F. Epstein, "The San Isidro Site an Early Man Campsite in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, University of Texas Anthropological Series no. 7, reviewed for the PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGIST and accepted for publication.

Besides these publications actually in print or accepted by the various groups for printing or for publication, preparation of other books or articles continued. In terms of the Tehuacan Series, we continue to have the services of Mrs. Chase Duffy as editor-in-chief and Mrs. Diana Cleveland as her assistant. Volume 3 is under the general editorship of Douglas S. Byers and Volume 4 will be under the editorship of Frederick Johnson. In terms of publications in preparation, they are as follows:

1. MacNeish, Johnson, Hunt, Woodbury, Neely, Wittfogel: "Chronology and Irrigation", Vol. 4 in the Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley Series. All manuscripts are now completed.
2. R. S. MacNeish, Fowler, Neely, Peterson: "Interpretations of the Archaeological Survey and Excavations", in Vol. 5 in the Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley preliminary drafts of manuscripts now completed.



3. R. S. MacNeish: "Multiple Causations in the Rise of Civilization", article in manuscript form.
4. MacNeish and Nelken: "Changes in Social Organization and Political Systems during the Evolution of Civilization in Mesoamerica", in French to be submitted to L'Homme in France, in manuscript form.

The second major function of the Foundation is curatorial. Older archaeological materials continue to be catalogued by our administrative assistant, Miss Theodora George. We also received during this general time period a large collection from the Cape Cod region from Mr. Ross Moffett which supplemented our otherwise fine collection of New England archaeological materials. Besides archaeological remains received from the outside, we received photographs of archaeological materials or photographs from our archaeological researches which had to be described, catalogued, accessioned and stored by the museum. Miss George, among her other duties, described, accessioned and catalogued during 1969 221 35 mm color slides, 198 rolls of 35 mm films (that is, roughly some odd two or three thousand pictures) and 212 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 negatives from the archaeological work in Peru. Thus, our photographic collection was greatly augmented.

Mrs. Dorothy Bloom continues to work in the Foundation Library one morning a week, keeping the books in good order and cataloguing new books coming in.

The third aspect which might be considered curatorial concerns the exhibitions and the museum. Dr. Frederick Johnson,





upon his retirement, was put in charge of the museum's reconstruction program. He also applied to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for a Research Fellowship in the amount of \$8,800 to support a museologist who will assist in this project. Miss Mary Ellen Conaway has accepted the job and will commence February 2nd in the museum planning and designing the exhibits. She was trained in museology at the Milwaukee Public Museum and is a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Wisconsin having received her M.A. in January, 1970. Some of the art work and installation will be done by Mr. William Davis. In terms of the exhibits, the initial progress has been quite rewarding. Three halls and eighteen new cases have been constructed, the hall and north room on the second floor have been renovated and the archaic exhibition cases have been removed (and I hope forgotten).

The third major function of the Foundation is educational and there has been some progress in this line. During the first half of 1969 there were 8 or 9 students in the anthropology class. The 1969 fall class has about 25 students. The curriculum of the 1969-70 course was changed slightly giving a good deal more material on race relations and evolution in the first semester than had previously been given. Also, arrangements were made in the spring for a Harvard student, Gair Tourtellot, who is about to receive his doctorate, to come to the Foundation and lead the discussions on social anthropology and social change in social organization. It was felt that having a younger



anthropologist discussing these social problems with the students would somehow alleviate the generation gap. The resulting discussions, we believe, since they are talking about social change and social disintegration which is appropos to what is happening in the United States, should be lively and instructive to the students of the academy, to say nothing of the Harvard student. There has been informal discussion about taking Andover boys during their senior year to Mexico where they would join our archaeological research project being developed in cooperation with Brandeis. This could be done under our new curator.

Also of an educational nature were a series of lectures given by staff members of the Foundation to the public or at educational institutions. All of these lectures were at the request of the outside institutions and all of them were of an educational nature which not only educated the public but also the students. The date and place of these lectures are as follows:

1. January 19-22, R. R. MacNeish was requested by the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon to speak to the Anthropology Club and to negotiate a student riot between the administration and the students at the University.

2. February 19, R. S. MacNeish was invited as a discussant to the Harvard Colloquium on Archaeological Thought. This particular program was on the beginnings of village agriculture.





3. April 8, R. S. MacNeish was invited to the University of Calgary in western Canada to speak to the Anthropology Club and to serve as a discussant on a doctoral program.

4. June 23, R. S. MacNeish spoke to the Department of Anthropology at the University of Huamanga in Ayacucho, Peru.

5. July 9, F. Johnson was invited to the Nobel Symposium XII in Uppsala, Sweden to speak on certain aspects of Carbon 14 dating.

6. August 28, R. S. MacNeish was the guest lecturer for the University of Huamanga in Ayacucho to speak on recent researches in highland Peru.

7. September 3, R. S. MacNeish spoke at the National Museum of Anthropology in Lima, Peru on the beginnings of agriculture in South America.

8. September 24, R. S. MacNeish spoke on archaeology as a career to the Anthropology Club at the University of Queens in New York.

9. October 27, R. S. MacNeish spoke to the advanced class in New World Archaeology at Harvard University on the process of the deomestication of plants in the New World.

10. November 3, R. S. MacNeish spoke to the advanced doctoral seminar in archaeology at Harvard University on the cultural process involved in the rise of civilization.

11. November 16, R. S. MacNeish spoke to an informal group at the home of George Bush in Houston, Texas about archaeology in Mexico and future researches to be done in that area.



12. R. S. MacNeish was the guest lecturer for the Anthropology Department at Yale University and spoke on the subject of multiple causative factors in the rise of village life and civilization.

The final function of the Foundation is administrative. Most of it has been admirably done by our administrative assistant, Theodora George. She has also cooperated with our administrator in Peru, Mr. Gordon Hadden, and between them the accounts for the project in Peru have been administered to the complete satisfaction of the National Science Foundation. The building is in good condition and has been well maintained by Mr. Phillip Watson. On Sundays, it has been kept open to the public and guarded in its usual fine manner by Mr. Phillip Darcy.

Financially, the museum is in very good shape. During 1969, it accounted for the \$60,000 received from the endowment of Robert S. Peabody. Further, it received from the outside \$64,400 from the National Science Foundation for researches in Peru as well as \$15,000 for preparation of the Tehuacan manuscripts for a grand total of \$79,400. It might be added that from these federally administered funds the Foundation received about \$9,000 as an administrative fee and in terms of next year's budget this \$9,000 will mean that the Foundation will be saving this sum. It is expected that our expenses will be \$60,000 while our income will be \$69,000. A continuation of this fi-



nancial policy for the next two or three years may mean that the Foundation will have sufficient funds to carry on adequately its own research program without large amounts of outside help.

Respectfully submitted,

*Richard Stockton MacNeish*

Richard Stockton MacNeish  
Director







